Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE MONTH $1 25
THREE MONTHS 3 25
SIX MONTHS 6 00
ONE YEAR 10 00

Rates of Advertising.

Spaces.	1 Insertion.	2 Insertions.	3 Insertions.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.
1 line	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	8
2 "	1	1	2	3	4	6	8	10
3 "	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11
4 "	1	2	3	5	6	8	10	12
5 "	1	3	4	6	7	9	11	13
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31 "	1	16	17	32	33	35	38	41
32 "	1	16	17	33	34	36	39	42
33 "	1	17	18	34	35	37	40	43
34 "	1	17	18	35	36	38	41	44
35 "	1	18	19	36	37	39	42	45
36 "	1	18	19	37	38	40	43	46

The lines of solid Agate, or eighty words, or their equivalent in space to be considered a square.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places, will be charged fifty per cent. over regular rates.

All advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged transient per line, or regular rates.

No less than twenty cents per line, in Agate [illegible] per line.

Advertisements in Weekly, one dollar per square for each insertion.

All advertisements except for established business firms, or those with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

Marriage and death notices, not exceeding ten lines, inserted gratis; over ten lines, ten cents per line.

All [illegible] on first insertion of advertisement. All [illegible] with regular advertisements to be rendered [illegible] AP & BURBRIDGE & CO.

To our Country Patrons.

Please to register your letters containing remittances, as we cannot consider ourselves responsible for all losses to us when letters are registered. We are also not responsible for losses in the mails, should any money in open letters be registered.

Agents for the Louisville Democrat.

J. W. Gorin, Glasgow, Ky. [illegible] county, Ky.
[illegible] Ky.
[illegible] ton, Ky.
[illegible] Ky.
[illegible] Ky.
[illegible] Green, Ky.
[illegible] burg, Henry county, Ky.
A. [illegible] Lagrange, Oldham county, Ky.
[illegible] Ky.
[illegible] Ky.
Wm. B. Long, [illegible] Ky.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS will not be noticed. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

VOLUNTARY COMMUNICATIONS, containing interesting or important news, briefly stated, are solicited from all parts of the world.

REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS, or manuscripts that have been used, we cannot undertake to return.

MR. O. C. CURRY

Is our authorized agent for the sale and delivery of the Democrat in Jeffersonville. Our subscribers will please call on Mr. Curry for any information in regard to us. Any advertisements or job work wanted by the citizens of Jeffersonville, if entrusted to Mr. Curry's care, will be promptly attended to.

☞It is a common error to suppose that other nations involved in crises similar to our own have not resorted to similar means of working through their difficulties. In 1745, the Bank of England, which is the financial depository of the government, suffered by a run upon it, occasioned by the Highland invasion, and was compelled to resort to the odd expedient of redeeming in shillings and sixpences—a very inconvenient currency. In 1792, and in the beginning of 1793, another crisis was caused by *over issues*, in which *one-third* of the private banks were compelled to stop. So, in 1797, in the great Napoleon wars, another crash came, and demands for cash poured into the bank, until Saturday, Feb. 25th, she had only £1,272 in coin of cash, with the prospect of a [illegible] run the succeeding Monday, and an order in council prohibited a payment in cash till the sense of Parliament could be taken. This run was not from over-issues, but from political causes, and the bank had ample funds, but not immediately available. This restriction had one peculiar consequence. There were in 1797 280 country banks in existence—which multiplied so rapidly that in 1818 they reached 940. We have a similar spectacle in the national banks of this country. A plentiful harvest brought down prices, and was ruinous to farmers. In 1814, '15 and '16 240 country banks stopped payment. Mark the effect. The stoppage of the banks opened a new field for Bank of England notes, and in 1817 they lose nearly at par with gold, and the return to cash payment was fixed in 1819 for 1823. The bank actually resumed specie payment in 1821—two years before the appointed time. Here the act was really not a government act, and it is instructive to us.

The national banks now in existence supply a currency which restricts the field of the legal tenders, and, therefore, depreciates their value. The removal of the national banks, making room for the substitution of national currency, invites an increase in the value of greenbacks, and we can judge how it will effect it from example cited in England. In 1825 there was also her demand for gold; seventy banking establishments went down in six weeks; the Bank of England was reduced to issuing, by permission, one and two pound notes, which, strange to say, relieved the pressure. This caused a change in the law of 1708, and limited the number of partners in a private bank to six persons. At the same time, the branch banks of England were established. McCulloch (Com. Dic., p. 82) does not think *stock* banks will be beneficial. "So long," he says, "as every one is allowed to issue notes without any sort of check or control, a thousand devices may be fallen upon to insure a certain circulation to those that are most worthless. At best this measure is but a feeble palliative of inveterate disorders. It is quite illusory to expect to make any real plan for allowing bank establishments, with large capitals, to be set on foot." Our national banks clearly come under the category, for the guarantees are not sufficient to prevent their issuing rashly.

According to the law, as it previously stood, up to 1824, all description of notes were payable in coin on demand. In that year the Bank of England notes were made a *legal tender* everywhere, except at the bank, for all sums above five pounds. This is the origin of the *legal-tender* scheme of this country, and it is founded upon the same policy. Will it be asserted that thereby the English bonds were not placed upon a gold basis? We know well enough that this is not the case; that the ability of the bank to pay in gold is the cause of Bank of England notes being at par or a premium.

Those who are distrustful of our ever reaching specie payment again should see what has been done in another country certainly no richer than our own. Great Britain, from 1797 to 1821, a period of twenty-four years, suspended specie payment, and then returned to it before the time fixed by law. The mistakes and blunders of the country banks in that country, as they will do in this, delayed the return. It was the destruction of these banks, not by legislation, but by natural causes, which led to the improvement in value of Bank of England notes, and really to the restoration of specie payments. It is our aim to presume that like causes will have a like effect. We should bear in mind, however, that this return was effected by keeping the credit of the government, through the bank, *uniformly good*. To accomplish the same thing, it is our manifest duty to keep our credit at the highest possible standard, and the various schemes looking to a quasi repudiation as a remedy, will have certainly a contrary effect.

☞The Illinois State Zeitung is keen after Butler. It says of Butler's financial scheme, that, being accused of stealing silver spoons, he is now trying to prove that theft, if not a virtue, is at least wise statesmanship. The Journal of this city approves of the stolen spoon, if it double the [illegible]

☞Our neighbor over the way says Governor Stevenson does not hold to the secession interpretation of the resolutions of 1798. If he does not, he has been strangely misunderstood. Certainly, when he signified his approval of General Breckinridge, by the emotion with which he uttered his name, it was understood to be an approval, certainly not a censure, of that gentleman for the interpretation he, General Breckinridge, placed upon the famous resolutions of 1798. Madison, who drew the resolutions of Virginia, disclaimed the secession interpretation, but he stated that Jefferson, who drew the Kentucky resolutions, certainly did look to resistance and revolution as a remedy. With Mr. Stevenson's approval of the conduct of General Breckinridge, we were certainly led to the belief that he was and does still hold to the interpretation of Jefferson. But we are not reduced to surmise. Mr. Stevenson says himself he was born and cradled in the political faith of Virginia, a State Rights Democrat, and that *he was not changed in that respect*. Pray, will the Journal inform us what action the political faith in Virginia inculcated in 1861, and what Virginia did? Did not Virginia secede? Did she not secede under the secession interpretation of the resolutions of 1798? Has the Journal forgotten, or shall we remind it, that Gen. Early refused to sign the ordinance of secession because he was opposed to that school, and called it (rightly) "revolution?" Mr. Stevenson says he belongs to the secession school of Virginia. The act of secession of 1861 was in fulfillment of the interpretation of 1798, which virtually declares the right to withdraw from the Union. Mr. Stevenson makes no exception. He says he was educated in it, and *he has not changed;* he still believes in the right of a State to secede, and as a corollary denies the right of the General Government to defeat secession by arms. Stevenson says Kentucky stood by Virginia in her interpretation in 1798, and wants her to do so now. He skips 1861, but then Kentucky did *not* stand with Virginia; but the Governor lets us know that he approved of Virginia's course. The Journal can see, therefore, that it is not we who say he holds to the secession interpretation. Mr. Stevenson says so himself. We understand it at he went to Virginia in 1861 to "die upon the graves of his fathers," but happily reflected on the matter and returned to his allegiance. Perhaps the Journal does not know *why* he returned. We are not in the Governor's confidence, and our explanation is only a voluntary surmise. Gov. Stevenson holds to the right of secession, as he always did; he believes Virginia was right, and doubtless he wanted Kentucky to do the same—to stand by her, as in 1798. But then Kentucky did not do it; Kentucky did not secede, and so the Governor having hesitated between allegiance due to the State of his birth and that of his adoption, finally and wisely concluded to follow the latter, so he quietly took the oath, while those he had instructed not being quite up to the ingenuity which makes one reason serve for two very opposite courses of conduct, went South and took up arms. We hope the explanation is satisfactory.

☞The Virginia plantations are being divided up and sold in parcels to Northern emigrants. Virginia is a shrewd old State, with much shrewdness among her quaint old people. They do not hesitate to adopt the right course when they see the benefit will be produced by it. Kentucky seems not fully alive to this yet, though we have seen the subject broached sometimes in the public press and at farmers' clubs. It is almost the only plan to make up the losses caused by the change in the labor system.

☞Wade and Spaulding propose a continuous session of Congress till March 4th, 1869. There is no doubt if the legislation of Congress over the internal affairs of the States continues, we will have such sessions.

☞The New York Independent recommends that Johnson should be shot by soldiers "in a hollow square." Where will it find the volunteers to do such shooting?

☞Victoria is now made out to be a descendant of Caractacus. The line extends that far, and no one can say she is knot in it.

☞Dan Woolridge (colored) is a candidate for Congress in the Yazoo (Miss.) district. A tax on wool might keep the negroes out.

☞Colfax says he well knows the end of President Johnson will be a dance on air. Colfax is trying to learn the hang of politics.

☞Edwin Booth's request for the trunk of his brother induces a doubt whether he was dissected, as has been stated.

☞Wilkes' Spirit has given up politics, and Raymond, of the Times, says he is done with it. We look for a political improvement.

☞Forney's stationery bill for Senators includes eight pocket-books to each. The Government buys them and fills them.

☞The Post says, curtly, Senator Howard's letter is a humbug. Like breeds like; no doubt Howard wrote it.

☞Wisconsin grasshoppers weigh three or four pounds, large enough to hold grass in the hopper of a grist mill.

☞The runaway slaves of Brazil have built a city in the mountains, and got wives on the old Sabine plan.

☞Banks and Morton are invited to Mexico by Minister Romero. They can be spared if they never return.

☞The Radicals of Kansas spit on female suffrage. It is the best recommendation the measure has received.

☞Connecticut election is held next Monday. Will it connect or cut from the Radicals?

WANTED LIQUOR.—The fellow who cut off the nose of a sleeping drunken man in Chicago.

☞Lee, who won the opera-house, has lost his wife—don't say he is in luck.

☞The Government has a General Mower to harvest its Louisiana crop.

☞Victoria is tickled with reviews of her book.

CITY COURT—CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF OPENING.—In the City Court yesterday morning the question was sprung as to the legality of the decisions rendered by J. Hop Price, Judge *pro tem.* Judge Joyes contended that the court met contrary to the charter, being opened daily at half after eight o'clock, and further that no one could act as Judge *pro tem.* unless he was sworn in each day. Upon this Mr. Price announced that he did not wish to act as Judge, and vacated the bench. The bar then proceeded to an election, when it was found that Mr. Price was the unanimous choice of the bar. He again took his seat as Judge, thanking the bar for the honor they had conferred upon him. The charter provides that the court shall not meet earlier than eight A. M. in the months of May, June, July and August, and not earlier than nine o'clock during the other months. In accordance with the charter, we are requested to state that the court hereafter will meet at nine o'clock instead of eight.

SMALL TALK.

During the month of September the firm of Platt & Allen sold *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars'* worth of boots and shoes. This is one of the oldest, most extensive and popular houses in the West, and we are gratified to note the extent of their business..... Yesterday was a genuine golden October day—all sunshine..... We regret to hear of the death, in New Orleans, of a bright and promising young daughter of Capt. James F. Smith, of the steamer Robert E. Lee. She was the grand-daughter of the late lamented Sim. Watkins, and a native of this city.....We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to attend the silver wedding of Capt. and R. H. Alexander, at Fredericksburg, Va. How gladly would we revisit that delightful though battle-scarred old town; and more than all would we rejoice to mingle with the throng of hospitable good-folk who will congratulate this estimable couple, who have so long walked the world yoked in all exercises of noble aim. And so may they continue.

"Through those dark gates across the wild
That [illegible] knows."

Capt. Alexander was a gallant officer in *causa perdu*. Many a year ago he was a resident of Louisville, and is a near kinsman of John B. Sheperd, who was the brave Major of the Louisville Legion in the Mexican war..... Sixty-seven car loads of freight passed over the railroad hence to Nashville on Saturday night last.....The Lexington Statesman says: "Among the many visitors at our fair last week, was Mr. T. T. Shreve, of Louisville, and his beautiful and accomplished wife. She, it will be remembered, elicited the encomiums of the press by her exquisite beauty whilst at Saratoga last summer. In her charming presence one is forced to forget the existence of unhappiness, and receives that delight which is only experienced through the conversation of one possessing so sweet and lovely a disposition"..... With but a single exception, that of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, every railroad in the State of Tennessee is in a more or less embarrassed condition. The interest due on bonds loaned by the State has, in many instances, run up to enormous sums and weighed down the roads with a debt which it were vain to think of trying to throw off, save by the tedious process of careful economy and skillful financiering. The Louisville railroad liquidated the claims of the State by purchasing State bonds during the war, when they were forty and fifty cents on the dollar, and then paying them into the Treasury at par..... It will be agreeable news to our readers to learn that Miss Nellie Marshall, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, is rusticizing on "Beechland," her father's splendid farm in Henry county, engaged on a war novel—"Eleanor Moreton." Her novel of "Electra," lately published, *en feuilleton*, in one of the Memphis papers, is in press and will shortly be issued.....Yesterday the remains of Andrew Bacon, long a resident of this city, were conveyed to the tomb. Mr. B was for many years a member of the well-known firm of Davis & Bacon, from which he had but recently retired. He was universally regarded as a gentleman of highly estimable character, kind impulses and generous action. Hundreds of his attached friends and associates will long miss him from the daily walks of life, out of which he was so suddenly snatched..... Speaking of John C. Wade, Esq., the Cannelton Reporter says:

This gentleman with his family left Cannelton this week to reside near Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Wade has been a citizen of our town over fifteen years, mingling all the time conspicuously and popularly in our social and political affairs, and his departure from among us is like the removal of a pleasant and cherished landmark. Within our own period Mr. Wade has been editor of this paper, justice of the peace for Cannelton, provost marshal of the county during the war, and assessor of internal revenue—the larger portion of the time—since the return of peace. The varied duties of these positions he discharged with fidelity and skill. He gained, during his residence in Cannelton, the respect and confidence of the community, and he leaves with the affectionate good wishes of all for the continued health, happiness and prosperity.

In Memoriam—Jos. M. Dawson.

We mentioned yesterday the serious illness of Mr. J. M. Dawson, the actor, and expressed the fear that before the morning light dawned he would be beyond the toils and troubles of this earth. Our paper had scarce gone to press before his spirit had winged its flight to other and more blessed realms.

As we stated in our previous notice of the deceased, he was born May 10th, 1818, at White Haven, Cumberland county, in the north of England. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, and gave their large family of children a liberal education. Mr. J. M. Dawson was trained for the legal profession, but like so many gifted young men he became enamored of the stage, and to the drama he gave his cultivated powers. He early became a favorite in his peculiar role, and played with success in all the cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man. In 1846 he embarked from Liverpool for New York. He immediately procured an engagement in the principal theater of that city and was afterwards stage manager of the present "Olympic Theater" on Broadway. Since that time he has acted low comedy in the chief cities of the Union, and always with unbounded popularity. His first appearance in Louisville was in 1850, in company with Placide. He immediately established himself as a favorite with our invariably gent and critical theater-going public, and since then has continued to win and merit increased favor. For two weeks and two nights Mr. Dawson played, in his inimitable manner, the part of Gieppo, in the Black Crook. He was then stricken with disease, and from his bed of sickness never rose. His fatal illness was relieved of pain and gloom by the tender ministrations of his wife and hosts of friends.

We have heretofore spoken of the fine genius of Mr. Dawson, his genial humor, his kindly bearing wit, the rare intelligence upon literary subjects. These characteristics were all very marked. Indeed, he was a man of no ordinary ability, and should have attained higher rank in his profession. There are thousands all over the land who will lament the untimely death of our excellent friend. But the poor wife, who sits comfortless in the vacant chair her where she so often greeted her husband, will, above and beyond all others, mourn this cruel taking off of her protector. She can only treasure his memory, and that last, sad parting just ere the tide of life ebbed out, when, faint and worn with his struggle, yet calm and peaceful in his resignation, he pressed her tenderly to his bosom and printed upon her cheek the last sad, loving, longing kiss.

The remains of Mr. Dawson will be removed to-day, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence on Green street, between Fourth and Fifth, to Cave Hill Cemetery. They will be interred in the same lot with the well-known actor and manager, John T. Ryder, of the Louisville Theater.

BASE BALL.—The [illegible] between the Louisville and Olympic clubs will take

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Three Notorious Thieves in Jail —Two of them Supposed to be the Express Robbers.

Upon the jail slate yesterday we noticed the names of Ryland Schenck, John Goldsby and Joseph Phillips, with S. F. attached to their names, which is understood to mean suspected felons. These parties were arrested in New Albany, by officers Lansford and Ragen, of that city, and brought to this side of the Ohio and furnished with rooms at "Castle Thomas." They are all well-known thieves, and, when brought before court, will be called upon to answer a more serious charge than that designated above.

It will be remembered that some time since Mr. Osborne, who resides near Bardstown, was, while waiting at the Nashville depot for the train, assaulted by two men, and while one held him with a drawn knife, threatening death if he moved, the other tore out his pocket, containing $170. Ryland Schenck, a well known character at New Albany and one of the parties whose arrest is mentioned above, is said to have been the principal actor in that robbery. We are informed that Mr. Osborne has recognized Schenck.

In our edition yesterday we gave the particulars of the robbery of messenger Dunbar, of the Adams Express Company, near Seymour, Indiana. Phillips and Goldsby, the other parties arrested, are suspicioned to be the parties who committed this daring robbery and relieved the safe of the express company of over $10,000. If the parties who committed this robbery had opened the through safe they would have got over $100,000.

There was in one package $45,000 in greenbacks for a firm in this city. The messenger, Mr. Dunbar, has been telegraphed for and will reach here to-day. Should he be able to identify the parties, they will be sent back to Indiana for trial, but it not, they will be held here. They answer the description of the two men who have played the confidence game here on more than one occasion. They are thought to be the same parties that beat Messrs. Coyle & Bony out of money at the Frankfort depot by the confidence game. The arrest is a most important one, and the officers who secured these three characters are deserving of great praise. They will be before the City Court this morning, when further facts will, no doubt, be developed. The parties arrested were turned over to officer Thos. Slater, on this side of the river.

D. Kelley, the other party concerned in the robbery of Mr. Osborne, has been arrested at Cincinnati, and detective Tiller has gone there after him.

The Bond Robber Before the City Court.

We yesterday gave the full particulars of the return to our city of Frank Riley, alias Wallis, charged with having stolen $46,000 in bonds and securities from Mrs. Reed, in September, 1866, from the office of Leander S. Reed, in the Hamilton building, corner of Sixth and Main streets. The accused party was yesterday before the City Court, when the testimony of Samuel A. Ellis, the detective at Chicago, was examined. He stated that the $27,000 recovered was found at the pawnbroker's office of Paul Hillard, on South Clark street, Chicago, where the bonds had been left by Riley, a fact which he admitted after his arrest. After the evidence of the Chicago officer had been heard the case was continued until next Tuesday.

The case created considerable interest, and at the time the accused was brought into court the crowd made their way into the inside of the bar. When the letter from Andrew Johnson, President, recommending him to the Collector at New York, was exhibited, every one endeavored to get a glance at it. The curiosity at this juncture of the case was great, and at the same time amusing.

Riley does not deny having the bonds in his possession, and having disposed of them in Chicago, but he claims that he will be able to account for their possession. He further asserts that when the full facts are brought to light, some very prominent men in this city will be placed in a not very enviable position. When the examination occurs we will lay the full facts before our readers.

An Interesting and Important Case.

It will be remembered that some time since Fred. Guy, a notorious character, was arrested in this city upon various charges for highway robbery, burglary, &c., in Indiana, and upon an examination was committed for 60 days to await a requisition from the Governor of Indiana. Subsequent to the requisition a bench warrant came here from Bowling Green for Guy, charging him with robbery there. Yesterday the agent from Indiana was here for Guy, and he was also claimed upon the bench warrant from Bowlinggreen. The prisoner was taken before Judge Muir, of the Court of Common Pleas, and after a full hearing of the case he was ordered to be sent to Bowlinggreen to answer the charge there. Should he escape the Kentucky penitentiary the Indiana officers will be after him.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. LITTELL, SUPT. CITY RAILWAY.—Augustus Brooker, charged with assaulting H. H. Littell, Superintendent of the City Railway Company, with intent to kill, had an examination before the City Court yesterday morning. The facts as elicited showed that, on last Saturday week, Littell and Bronker had a difficulty in which the latter got the worst of it. On the following Monday Mr. Littell was standing conversing with several parties, when Bronker slipped up behind him and struck him over the head with the handle of a pick, inflicting a very serious and dangerous wound. After a full hearing of the case Mr. Price held Bronker in $1,500 to answer in the Circuit Court. Messrs. Reasor, Baird and Selby Harney appeared for the Commonwealth, and Judge Burnett and B. H. Allen for the defense.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CASE.—An interesting and exceedingly clear brief, in the interesting case of Watson et al. vs. Avery et al., from Mr. Thomas Bullitt, for the appellants, has been laid upon our table by Messrs. Davidson & Robinson. This is the famous Presbyterian Church case, of this city, which was decided by the Chancellor in favor of the General Assembly, and is now tried on the appeal. Those desiring to see a clear legal view of the subject, as presented by the opposition to the claims of Assembly, will find this brief at the book house of Messrs. Davidson & Robinson, on Third street.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINE DOLLARS STOLEN.—Monday evening, M. Hodkinson, who has an oil factory on Fifth street, between Main and the river, was relieved of one hundred and nine dollars in the following manner: He had some business to attend to in the rear of his factory and went back, leaving his coat hanging in the office, in which was his pocket-book containing $109. During the short time that he was gone, some person entered the office and carried off the pocket-book.

CORRECTION.—In the statement of losses by fire during the month of September, the loss of Henry Bruder Meat House, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was set

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS.

[Reported for the Louisville Democrat.]

TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A great Democratic meeting takes place to-morrow at Henryville. Prominent among the speakers expected, are Col. C. L. Dunham, of New Albany, Capt. Ed. H. Green and Mr. Wolfe. Great preparations are being made by the Democrats of Henryville to make this meeting the grand event of the canvass. Quite a number of our citizens are going up. Let Jeffersonville turn out largely and show her colors.

CORRECTION.

In Sunday's Democrat, in speaking of the gay party that left here to attend the State fair, we had it *Indianapolis*, when we should have said Terra Haute. The party intended stopping only for a day or two at the former place.

A ROW.

We noticed quite a row yesterday between a man and his wife. He contended that his wife was too much for him, and, to avoid the unpleasant duty of remaining in this condition, determined to get rid of being quarreled to death, and entered Uncle Sam's regulars. The parties wrangled for some time, and the last we saw of the pair they were in at Steidinger's saloon, trying to drown the matter in lager beer.

POLICE COURT.

Very little business at this institution this morning. Coleman Clark got it into his head that the Mayor was having too easy a time of it, and accordingly got gloriously drunk, and consequently the Marshal got a job, and the Mayor's services were called into requisition. Mr. Coleman Clark, therefore, for his kindness, was fined $8 60. All right, Coleman; when you think police business is dull, try the game over and assist your fellow-citizens in replenishing the city treasury.

John Minor "acknowledged the corn" of *being corned*, and, co-operating with his comrade, Clark, paid $3 20 for his convivial proclivities.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR.

John Hedges, from the country, came into town yesterday, and, as usual, imbibed a considerable quantity of the ardent, so much so that he got into a difficulty last night with an old German by the name of A. Stinger, and succeeded in plunging a knife into the abdomen of Mr. Stinger, making a frightful wound. S. was taken home and a physician sent for, who dressed the wound and continued to ameliorate the suffering condition of the unfortunate man as much as possible, but from the nature of the cut it is almost impossible for him to recover. Hedges was arrested to-day and lodged in jail. We will not speak of the circumstances connected with the affray, but will await the investigation by the proper authorities and then lay full particulars before our readers.

ACCIDENT.

Mr. James Bowman, a carpenter, met with an accident to-day which but for timely assistance, might have proved very serious, perhaps with the loss of that worthy gentleman's life. We were standing opposite the new building in course of erection, corner Spring and New Market, when, hearing a crash, we looked and saw the entire scaffolding giving way. Mr. Bowman was the only person upon the scaffold at the time, and with great presence of mind, hung on to the top plank of the weatherboarding until we, with the assistance of Mr. Barnaby, who was near, succeeded in placing a ladder under the suspended man, and raising it high enough to relieve him from his perilous condition. The affair created no little excitement for a short time, but all were joyous that it had such a happy termination. Such accidents are very common, and it looks singular that carpenters will persist in carelessness by trusting too much to frail scaffolding.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.

Mr. Staats' billiard saloon was crowded last night to witness a match game between a couple of players from Louisville. The game was exciting and warmly contested, Mr. Griffy, of the Delmonico, winning. After this game, Mr. Frank Parker, of Louisville, amused the crowd by some of his beautiful fancy shots, and retired amidst great applause. At 10 o'clock Mr. Staats invited the crowd to a splendid lunch, which was highly enjoyed, if we may judge from the way some of the party went in. The whole affair passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily to every one.

PERSONAL.

John Thomas, M. D., of Hoboken, N. J., author of Elpis Israel, Eureka, in three volumes Anastasis, and other very valuable books concerning the writings of the inspired prophets and apostles, and elucidating the things pertaining to the *one faith of the gospel of the kingdom*, will be at Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 4th, and is expected to stay one week. He will probably lecture in a public hall, as his faith does not coincide with any congregation in or near Jeffersonville who own a house for public worship.

He is believed to be *one of the greatest biblical scholars now living*. Preachers and others of all denominations are invited to attend and hear the lectures from this aged student of the prophets. If he is teaching for gospel another gospel than that which the inspired apostles preached he ought to be exposed. The people around the falls will probably never again have an opportunity to listen to this truly great man.

Indiana State Fair—Success of Kentucky.

The annual Indiana State Fair commenced yesterday at Terre Haute, with a splendid attendance. We have the following gratifying dispatch from our friend J. W. Shockency, Esq.:

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 1—8:40 P. M.

Editors of Democrat:

At the Indiana State Fair this afternoon, G. E. Moody and mate won the double team race. Darling led them in, and Kate Lewis bore off the premium.

J. W. SHOCKENCY.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Mr. Dorsey, of Kentucky, has a fine stud of horses, one of which, Rollo Goldust, he is offering to back with anything from a box of cigars to twenty thousand dollars, against Dexter or any other horse. Shaw Rich, Patchen, John A. Logan and Peerless are on hand. There will be at least seven entries for the thousand dollar premium of Friday.

OPENING OF THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—We are informed that at eleven o'clock this morning, Professor J. S. Morel will deliver a lecture at this institution (in Weisiger Hall). Professor M. has recently come to our city from Savanah, Georgia, where he enjoyed the highest reputation for scientific attainments. Several of his translations from the French of medical treatises have met with great favor.

There will be lectures before the Kentucky School each day of the present week at eleven o'clock.

FAILURE OF H. S. JULIAN & CO.—Yesterday the well known banking house of Messrs. H. S. Julian & Co., Main street, suspended payment. The firm has made an assignment of their assets. We do not understand the amount of liabilities, nor the parties who are involved by this failure.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—John B. Roberts and John R. Davis, Jr., the [illegible] were [illegible] to the jail by A. G. Dr[illegible]

The University of Louisville.

The October series of lectures, preliminary to the regular course of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, were begun yesterday. Dr. D. W. Yandell delivered the introductory. It was a master-piece of literary composition and medical erudition. Prof. Y., since his former connection with this school, has greatly enlarged his experience, by the exalted position he occupied during the war. Previously he had received every possible advantage that this country and Europe could afford.

We are pleased to learn that the prospects of the University for a large class were never more encouraging. Already a number of students have arrived from every portion of the South, and there are daily additions to the list of matriculants. The University building, the most commodious in the West, is in fine order; the museum and library have been enlarged and every advantage is offered for the successful prosecution of medical studies.

Real Estate Bulletin.

We have received the October number of the Real Estate Bulletin, published by Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co., of this city. It is a large, elegantly printed sheet, and reflects the highest credit upon its originators and conductors. In addition to a vast amount of interesting and valuable miscellany, its columns are filled with matter of the highest importance to all characters of business men. At a glance a person can discover where to purchase or rent any description of property in the West. In this respect it is valuable. There are also full and accurate accounts of finance and trade.

The Bulletin is emphatically a success, as we knew its managers, who are men of vim, could make it. In its present enlarged size it is the largest paper of its character in the Union. Five thousand copies are circulated gratuitously, that are of inconceivable value in promoting the interests of Louisville.

STATE NEWS.

—Last Sunday night Mr. Taylor Collins and Miss Mattie Stevens, of Bridgeport, Franklin county, attended church in Frankfort. After service they took a hack, proceeded to Lexington and then Cincinnati, where Hymen waved his purple torch. Some papa and mamma are angered.

—The closing trot at the Lexington fair grounds on Saturday, between Mr. Brand's Brignoli, Mr. Coons' American Clay and Mr. McCracken's Joe Hooker, was the most interesting of the week. The purse was for one hundred dollars; fastest stallion of any age, mile and repeat. The first heat was won by Brignoli, in 2:29¾. Mr. Coons asked to withdraw his horse after this heat, on account of a slight injury received. This the judges would not allow, and all three started for the next heat, which was won by Brignoli in 2:32½.

—Charles Terrell, son of Col. W. G. Terrell, of Newport, has been appointed a cadet in the Naval Academy. He passed his examination at Annapolis on Thursday last.

—A letter was received at the Newport postoffice, a few days since, addressed to Mr. John Olleubanguergrotenstinebobenbricker.

—Colonel James Taylor has brought suit, in the Campbell Circuit Court, against the city of Newport, to recover possession of the old City Cemetery, at the corner of Ringgold and Columbia streets, which has been dedicated as a burying-ground for more than fifty years, and which contains the bones of many of our people, long since passed away. When the property was dedicated as a burying-ground by Gen. James Taylor, now deceased, it was not worth fifty dollars. The present value of the ground is probably fifty dollars per foot.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

The Louisville Programme—Two Tennessee Improvements to be Brought up—How Consolidation is to be Effected.

A gentleman who has just returned from Louisville furnishes us a few facts in relation to the lease of the Memphis and Ohio railroad to the Louisville and Nashville company, which have an important bearing upon the question to be submitted to the stockholders at the approaching meeting on the 7th of October. The Louisville railroad company have some $3,000,000 surplus fund, with which they boast that they expect to buy up the entire railroad line between Memphis and Louisville. Already they have leased the Memphis and Ohio railroad, extending from Memphis to Paris. They expect not only to *retain* that lease, but also to buy up and control *all* the stock, long and short, in that portion of the line. The Clarksville road, extending from Paris to the Kentucky line, is in the hands of a receiver, appointed by Governor Brownlow. The Louisville company avow their intention to buy up the Clarksville road, if the State of Tennessee will remit some $250,000 of the interest now due by that road to the State. In the State authorities refuse to sell the Clarksville road, on the terms proposed, then it is the purpose of the Louisville company to run their cars with passengers and freight through to Nashville, thence via the Northwestern road to McKenzie's station, and thence via the Memphis and Ohio railroad to Memphis. In this way the Louisville company avow their intention *to force the State authorities to give them the control of the Clarksville road.* When they obtain control of that road, as they confidently expect to do ultimately, they boast that they will then have complete ownership of the entire line from Memphis to Louisville.

Nor is this all. There can be no *consolidation* of the Memphis and Ohio railroad with the Louisville company, that is legal, without an enabling act of the Legislature. But the Louisville people have found out a *shorter route* to the attainment of their objects. Some years ago an act was passed by the Tennessee Legislature to enable the Memphis and Ohio railroad to consolidate with the Clarksville road—thus extending a West Tennessee improvement into Middle Tennessee, even to the Kentucky State line. These acts have never been repealed, and the Louisville company contend that if they can now buy up the Clarksville road they will thereby become possessed of the *privilege of consolidation* accorded by legislative action to the Memphis and Ohio and Clarksville roads. Thus, without legislative action, or rather in defiance of it, the Louisville company propose, first, to lease, and then to consolidate the Tennessee improvements, and make them subservient to the building up of Louisville and the consequent commercial injury of a leading Tennessee city.

How the Growth of Louisville is Retarded.

[From the Real Estate Bulletin.]

One of the most unfortunate things that has befallen Louisville for some time, was the inability of a company of eastern capitalists to purchase the square between Third and Fourth streets, on Jefferson and Liberty streets, with a view to the purpose of erecting a magnificent block of buildings.

The company came on here with a capital of $2,000,000 to push forward the good work, but found upon investigation that the property was all entailed, or in the hands of old fogies (we say this by the way, are a curse to themselves and civilization also), and no satisfactory arrangement could be made. They stated that in Chicago and St. Louis they could procure ground in the heart of the city, to any amount, and at a fair price. Only think, $2,000,000 taken out of the hands of our nicebanks, driven from our city by a few selfish miserly old men, who are of no account to themselves or the community in which they live. How long are such things to continue? How long before men will realize the fact that they are remembered after they are dead, by the good deeds they have done on earth?

☞There lives at Lairg, Scotland, a shoemaker, who married on the same day with the Queen and Prince Albert. The shoemaker's son was born on the same day with the Prince of Wales, and he (the shoemaker) has a son

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Business Cards will be inserted in this Column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

A. LEE, OSBORN & CO.—Commission Merchants and Dealers in Western Produce, No. 6 Main street.

A. M. KING & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 6 Main street.

BOUCHE, CHAS. J.—Importer of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., No. 6 Main street.

BOWLES & ARMBRUSTER—Real Estate Agents, No. 6 Main street, up stairs.

BLAKEMORE & WILLIS—Attorneys at Law, No. 6 Fifth street, between Main and Market.

CROSS, J. & CO.—Importers and Manufacturers of Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Trunks, Satchels, &c., No. 6 Main street.

CARRICK, FRANK AND RICHARD—Attorneys at Law, No. 6 Fifth street, between Main and Market.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—For the State of Indiana, No. 6 Fifth street, between Main and Market.

CRAWLEY, WILLIAM—Attorney at Law, No. 6 Fifth street, between Main and Market.

CODD & GOODMAN—Importers and dealers in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Curtain Materials, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Clocks, &c., No. 6 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

DAVIS, J. M. & CO.—Commission Merchants and Dealers in Western Produce, No. 6 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

DEMOCRAT—Daily and Weekly, No. 6 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

DORN, BAHNSEN & CO.—Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 6 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

FLETCHER & JENKINS—Grocers and Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain and Provisions, No. 6 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

GASTROW, CHAS. & CO.—Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of Pure Cider and Wine Vinegar, No. 6 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

GARDNER & CO.—Wholesale Grocers, No. 6 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

GAY, GEO.—Importer and Dealer in Decorated China, Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware Table Cutlery, Wooden Chamber Sets, Looking Glasses, &c., No. 6 Second street, corner Main and Market.

GREER & GREER—Manufacturers of Furs and Furniture Goods, corner Main and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

HELMSING, WOLTE & JOHNSON'S—Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 6 Main street, between Second and Third.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS—J. W. STINE & CO., Manufacturers of Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, No. 6 Main street, between Second and Third.

HAYS, HART W.—Attorney at Law, No. 6 Fifth street, between Main and Market.

HYDE & GOODE—Dealers in Oils, No. 6 Main street, between Second and Third, and Nos. 6 and 8 Second street, between Main and Market.

INGRAM, J. A.—Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Main street, between Second and Third.

JAMES, THOS. & CO.—Successors to Fuller, Reynolds & Co., Dealers in Grocery Provisions, Flour and other Goods, Office No. 6 North street, between Main and Jefferson.

KING & OWEN—Undertakers, wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of Metallic Burial Cases and Manufacturers of Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Coffins, Caskets and

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—A nearly new Frame cottage containing 2 large rooms; cellar and kitchen under; on 9th street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts, north side. For particulars apply to THOS. JAMES, sixth street, between Market and Jefferson oct 6 d

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND STOCK—An established business with stock, on a public thoroughfare, near the Post office. Address for particulars, Box 14, Democrat office. oct 1f

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS—A fine dark bay 5 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in harness, and works well. The buggy is a light running one to seat 4, and the harness are almost entirely new. Enquire at 422 Main street, or of Wm. Mc——wn & Co. sep25 10

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A new brick Cottage, containing four rooms, 16 by 30 feet. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. P. WHALEY & CO. sep22

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE—Just finished, new, and with all the modern conveniences, and in perfect order throughout, situated on Green street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. For terms, &c., apply to JAS. ——NES, on the premises, or at his mill on ——ird street, bet. Main and Market. aug14 tf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In Lots, on Broadway and ——rd streets, for sale by GRAVES & GWIN, 22 ——— jan21 tf

FOR SALE--COUNTRY

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—A beautiful country seat, with the acres of ground about ——, twenty of the Rundown turnpike. The house is a modern cottage, with 8 nice ——s, splendidly ornamented, containing ten ——ms, with gas and pantry and the latest ——s, and with the necessary improvements that ——e put in a country residence. The out ——ses are also in most perfect condition; large ——, carriage house, cow-house, cribs, butter-—, &c. The ground is in fine order, everything for ——ment and profit. The grounds are ——mented, and contain an abundance of ——, cherry, peach and fine ——. Can be ——ed at a bargain by applying early to W. A. ——DRIFF, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Hamilton Building, Corner Fourth and Main sts. sep18

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A Farm in Oldham county, 25 acres on Silver Creek, 25 acres in timber, 25 acres choice bottom, three houses on the same—balance good bear fruit, which I wish to sell on reasonable terms. Apply to or address DENNIS WEBB, Corner Green and Preston sts. aug3 1m

FOR SALE—BLUE VALLEY FARM—I will sell my farm in Bullitt county, between Shepherdsville and Salem on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, containing 200 acres choice hemp land, with a dwelling and all necessary outbuildings, a mile on the railroad. For terms apply to me, at No. 5 Third street, Louisville, or Salem depot. jan14 tf MAS ——ATHAN WHITE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—In the house on the corner of Green and Fifth sts, known as the Orchard House; 3 rooms; ——ssession given immediately. Apply to ——SON SUMMERS & CO., 47 West Jefferson st. oct 21

FOR RENT—A two-story Brick House ——ooms, with kitchen in the rear, on ——Fourth street between Green and Marion, ——ssession given from 15 to 1 A. ——and ——ssession given from 15 to 1 A. ——and ——ssession given from 15 to 1 A. ——and

Daily Democrat.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW.

Approaching Trial of Jeff Davis.

THE PRESIDENT AND IMPEACHMENT.

The Bradley-Fisher Difficulty.

The Osage Indians Want Peace.

Order from Secretary McCulloch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The Times' special says the opinion prevails extensively throughout the country that the reconstruction act of the Fortieth Congress requires a majority of all the registered voters in Southern elections to authorize the holding of constitutional conventions, which is erroneous, as the law reads as follows:

"If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act. Provided, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters have voted on the question of holding such convention."

All the statements heretofore published regarding the trial of Jeff Davis have been mere surmises, and the government has not authorized them, nor has it made public any intimation of what it intended doing. It is semi-officially announced that the government will ask for a further delay when the trial comes off in November, and that the counsel for the accused will make a motion to enter a nolle prosequi. Judge Underwood will be present, but it is not settled whether Judge Chase will preside. The motion to quash will be urged and decided probably during the early part of the term. It is due to Attorney General Stanbery to say that although he has been consulted regarding the matter, and may have advised the prospective delay, he cannot be held accountable for the manner in which the case is conducted. He complied with District Attorney Chandler's request for assistance in prosecuting the trial by employing Hon. W. M. Evarts as assistant counsel, consequently Mr. Chandler is alone responsible.

During an interview with an old Tennessee friend, the purport of which has been retailed publicly, Mr. Johnson stated that he would take his final stand against Congress by resisting its right, if it was assumed, to suspend him during the progress of the impeachment trial, if he was impeached. So many "ifs" spoil the threat, but it is probable that the first opportunity afforded the President to take a stand against Congress on this subject, will be to veto a bill providing for a suspension from office of all public officers who may have been impeached, until they have been tried, which will undoubtedly be introduced and passed early in the session.

The World's special says the statement of the public debt to-morrow will be made about Wednesday. It will show a reduction of the debt, but not to the extent given in the August statement.

Both the internal revenue and customs receipts fell off in September, during the last half of the month. Returns from the internal revenue have not averaged more than a quarter of a million per day.

The President to-night appointed Col. Noah H. Jeffries, of Maryland, Register of the Treasury, vice Curry, deceased.

There is not a word of truth in the story that the address being prepared and signed by the District Attorney and Judge at Richmond relative to the postponement of the trial of Jeff Davis. It is a matter of the judiciary and not the executive to decide. The only point upon which even the Attorney General could be properly consulted would be as to the necessity of employing counsel additional to that already provided by law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

The Navy Department will incorporate a limited number of engineers into the regular service. Applications have several not less than two years during the rebellion can make application for examination, stating their ages and forwarding letters of recommendation as to the board of examination, which is in session at Philadelphia.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $795,000; aggregate receipts for September, $18,000,000.

Orders.—Brev. Maj. Gen. James A. Hardee, Inspector General, has been ordered to Fort Larned, Kansas, on special service. Brevet Major General Wells has been assigned to duty as chief commissary of the division of Missouri, at St. Louis, relieving Brevet Brigadier General S. J. Haines, who reports to General Sherman. Brevet Colonel J. Taylor has been ordered to report to General Sherman. Brevet Major W. F. Barry, Colonel of the third artillery, has been removed from his present command and ordered to the department of California. Brevet Colonel Peter C. Haines, corps engineers, has been assigned to duty at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

The committee appointed by the members of the bar last August to investigate the difficulty between Bradley and Judge Fisher, arising out of the Sanford trial, reported at an adjourned meeting to-day. The report quotes from Blackstone's Commentaries, to show what constitutes a contempt, and declares Bradley should have an opportunity for explanation. The judges are required to admit, and certainly one could not expect an attorney's report to recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring the order of Judge Fisher, striking Bradley's name from the roll null and void. The Constitution authorizes the chairman to report the committee to the court. Some weeks ago other members of the bar passed resolutions sustaining Judge Fisher.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1

A letter received at the office of Indian Affairs, signed by the head chiefs of the Osage Indians, and dated Osage Nation, South Kansas, states that they desired to remain on friendly terms with the United States Government.

The Secretary of State, at the request of the Dutch Minister, sent a circular to the mayors of all the principal cities, asking for copies of all laws, regulations and ordinances for the preservation or improvement of sanitary condition of our cities, for the information of the Netherland Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury considering the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, has issued the following:

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Treasurer at New York is prepared, and has been instructed to exchange three per cent. certificates as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 2d, 1867, in denominations of 5,000 to 10,000 in redemption of compound interest notes maturing in December next. The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1

It is officially announced that Parliament will meet on the 6th of November.

QUEBEC, Oct. 1.

The steamship Hibernian passed to Farther Point, this morning.

HAMILTON, Oct. 1.

The large mercantile house of Buchanan, Hope & Co. stopped payment yesterday. The firm of Adam, Hope & Co., of Hamilton, and Isaac Buchanan & Co., of Montreal, are not affected.

TORONTO, Oct. 1.

J. M. Mason, of Tyrrell celebrity, returned to this city to-day where it is said he will remain some time.

GALT, C. W., Oct. 1.

A large block of stores on Main street was destroyed by fire this morning; loss $30,000.

New Haven Prize Association.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 1.

The fifth National Fair of the New Haven Prize Association opened this morning at Hamilton Park; every class was filled at an early hour, 186 classes having been made. A large number of people were in attendance and everything passed off satisfactorily. Dan Rice won a purse of $250 for the fastest stallion; time 2:26, 2:27, 2:31. Dan Rice's Lucy and Old Pat are entered for the big race Thursday. The town is filled with strangers attending the fair.

THE SOUTH.

GOV. SWANN BUYS GUNS FOR HIS MILITIA.

No Abatement of the Fever at New Orleans.

Negro Election in Alabama.

HEAVY FROST IN RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The Tribune's Baltimore special says Gen. Grant having refused to issue arms to the Maryland militia on Governor Swann's demand, the governor Swann has purchased a battery of 12 pounder Napoleon brass guns for the artillery companies in the city. The guns have been assigned to three companies, the remainder of which were all in the rebel army.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1.

There was a slight frost this morning.

The new Mayor and City Council were installed into office to-day. S. T. Allen was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and A. B. Shackland, of the Tribune. Judge M. M. Brien administered the oath of office. Chancellor Harrison, has made no response to the petition of the city authorities for the injunction.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.

There is no abatement of the yellow fever. The interments during the 24 hours ending this morning were 63.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.

In the United States Circuit Court today the counsel for the party charged with defrauding the revenue tax on whisky moved to quash the indictment, because Federal courts being of limited jurisdiction they cannot take cognizance of any crime not expressly declared so by act of Congress.

There was a heavy frost here last night.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.

The election on the convention question commenced to-day, with the following result: Mobile county, 820 blacks, 6 whites; Mobile city, 2,389 blacks, 26 whites. Total, 3,069 blacks, and 32 whites. The election is passing off quietly.

THE PACIFIC.

SHIP DISABLED IN A STORM.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF GRAIN.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SHUBRICK.

THE COLORADO ELECTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.

The ship Edward O'Brien, from New York, has arrived, partially disabled by a storm off Cape Horn. During the gale the rudder was twisted off, leaving the vessel unmanageable. The ship lay fourteen hours in a helpless condition. A large quantity of water shipped through a hole in the stern on the weather and the fore-hatch, which was stove in order to secure the cargo. The damage to the cargo has not been determined, but is supposed to be considerable.

The whaling bark General Pike cleared on a cruise to-day, with a cargo of 900 barrels oil.

The bark San Lorenzo, for Liverpool, with 11,000 sacks of wheat, cleared to-day.

The latest advices from the wreck of the revenue cutter Shubrick state that the machinery can be saved. It is thought that it can be taken across the land to Mare Island in comparatively good condition.

Good shipping wheat $2 25@2 50; flour $8 50@7.

Legal tenders quoted at 71.

Among the passengers by the Panama steamer yesterday were United States Senator Corbett and Williams, of Oregon, and Representative Higby, of California.

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Declines to "Fete" Sheridan.

Another National Bank Failure.

MORE SEIZURES OF WHISKY.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS

Loss of a Steamer by Fire.

R. J. Walker Tenders the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Work on the Impeachment Testimony Stopped.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted a resolution, by a vote of eleven to eight, tendering the hospitalities of the city to General Sheridan, offering also the use of the Governor's room to receive citizens.

Mayor Booth sent a message to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, announcing General Sheridan's intended visit to that city. A resolution was offered expressing admiration for his military services during the war, but extreme disapproval of his course in Louisiana. A substitute for this, tendering him a public reception, was lost by a tie vote.

The Croton National Bank is reported to have turned with heavy indications.

The steamer Chauncey, with California passengers, has arrived.

Colonel William S. Cooper, late of the Eighteenth Indiana volunteers, died at Memphis on Sunday.

Eight additional seizures were made of whisky and tobacco, for violation of the revenue law, yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

A Washington special to the Post says: Internal Revenue Bureau received information this morning from the chief of the First District of Virginia that extensive frauds in whiskey withdrawals from bonded warehouses had been discovered at Richmond. An officer from the Internal Revenue Bureau has been sent by the Commissioner to the scene of the frauds, and is expected to return to-morrow. Many arrests have been made, and the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated, but details are withheld for the present.

It is understood that the trial of Jeff Davis was considered in a Cabinet meeting this morning.

The public debt statement, which will be issued to-morrow, will show no reduction in the total debt. The principal change since the last statement is the gold in the treasury, which shows an increase over the amount held in August.

The printing of the internal revenue stamps has been suspended for the present, and will not be resumed until the week previous to the reassembling of Congress. This is deemed necessary to prevent it being known before presented to Congress. The collection of stamps and taxes upon the employes of the various printing offices is not deemed sufficient to keep the treasury out of the hands of newspaper correspondents.

A member of the National Republican Executive Committee says that in the three tenders which has taken place between many members of the committee, relative to the place of holding the next national convention, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati are the most prominent places suggested. It is supposed that Chicago will be fixed upon.

Another Washington special says it is reported that Robert J. Walker has been tendered the Treasury portfolio by the President, and may be required to assume the position immediately after the fall elections